

The Washington Times

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I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures represent, after return eliminated, the number of copies of the Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912.

WOULD BANKRUPT THE PARTY.

That was a pertinent parallel that Henry J. Allen, the Kansas editor, drew before the Chicago convention Wednesday, when he said Roosevelt was in the position of a man who had indorsed a promissory note, and was now willing to make it good, the man for whom he had indorsed having failed.

But Allen might have added that those to whom the note is payable appear not to want the note paid. They would much rather throw the whole affair into the bankruptcy court.

BOYS' OUTING AT RIVER VIEW.

Two thousand boys will be taken tomorrow on an excursion to River View in order to stimulate their interest in the Boy Scout movement, as well as to give them a delightful outing. Advantage will be taken of the opportunity to instruct them in the details of Tag Day, which has been fixed for next Tuesday, when a special effort will be made to raise funds for the Boy Scouts camp at River View.

The management announces that all the boys who wish to make the trip will be welcome. No red tape or preliminaries will be necessary. The boys only have to present themselves on the Seventh street wharf at 7 o'clock and go aboard the steamer St. Johns.

CALM AND JUDICIAL THEFT.

The Republican national committee in order to make its case in favor of Taft delegates refused to permit the Roosevelt contestants to introduce any evidence, of which they had an abundance, to prove the Taft delegates had no right to be seated. The Taft delegates were seated.

Then the Taft delegates thus seated refused to permit the evidence against them to be introduced before the convention itself, voting to refer everything to the committee on credentials.

When the committee on credentials met one of the Taft delegates who was seated because of this procedure, former Senator Hemenway of Indiana, introduces a resolution that no evidence will be heard that has not already been heard, which again prevents the Roosevelt men from introducing proof of their claims of fraud and bare-faced theft.

Wonder how this procedure appeals to calm and judicial minds?

DISTRICT DIVORCE LAWS.

The Bar Association of the District of Columbia has initiated a needed reform in the divorce laws which prevail in this jurisdiction, and it is hoped the new provisions will be speedily adopted in Congress. As the law now stands infidelity to the marriage vows is the sole ground for divorce in the District. In many of the instances which it would be possible to cite the living death which the innocent party has been forced to endure—and in most cases it is the wife—the tyranny of the present statute has been truly pathetic.

The special committee appointed by the District Bar Association has brought in a report in the nature of a bill which Congress will be asked to pass, providing four grounds for divorce instead of one. The present ground is, of course, retained, and the three following are added: Habitual drunkenness for three years, cruel treatment, and willful desertion for two years.

Even those who are most strongly opposed to divorce on principle can well afford to lend their support to these new grounds, and the Bar Association has acted wisely in adopting the report of the committee. Indeed, it would not have been amiss if as a fifth ground the association had decided to indorse conviction of crime and imprisonment for two years. This latter provision may be held in abeyance for the time being, but it is imperative that the District should be provided with the more liberal statute which has just been framed. Active advocacy of the new measure should be taken up at once. It undoubtedly has the support of the people of the District.

THE SIMPLE ART OF BURGLARY.

Burglary is no longer a fine art—neither a dangerous vocation. It is simple and perfectly safe. Witness the convention now in session at Chicago!

First, a national committee, the majority of whose members had already been repudiated by their own States, steal seventy-two delegates in the convention. The public is already familiar with the details.

By means of these seventy-two delegates the forces which committed the theft proceed to organize the convention and adopt rules for its conduct.

Then the officers elected by means of these seventy-two delegates under the rules adopted by the aid of these seventy-two delegates permit these seventy-two delegates to determine the manner in which they shall be tried for receiving stolen goods—even to the selection of their own judge, their own jury, and the place of trial.

The seventy-two delegates then select the jury

and the judge from among their own number, make a ruling that their accusers cannot introduce any evidence and announce they are ready for trial.

If this daylight robbery is representative of the Republican party, then it were far, far better that the Republican party pass out of existence.

WHAT THE FIGHT IS ABOUT.

There was a multiplicity of motions at the Chicago convention Wednesday and a multitude of parliamentarians to discuss them.

But the issue was one of greatest simplicity, and it has been the issue that the Roosevelt forces have been constantly forcing upon the convention, the party and the country at large:

Shall a man on trial be permitted to sit on the jury that tries him?

Shall a delegate whose seat is contested be permitted to vote upon his own right to hold the seat?

Surely the question is simple. Certainly it admits of no argument anywhere—except in a convention packed by the Reactionaries and tools of Special Privilege.

All that the Roosevelt leaders asked of Rosewater the first day of the convention was that such delegates be not allowed to vote until their right to sit in the convention had been established. The request was ruled out of order.

All that the Roosevelt forces asked of the convention Wednesday was that these delegates be not permitted to vote until their right to their seats had been determined—but under the ruling of Chairman Root these delegates were permitted to vote upon their right to vote, and, of course, they would not and did not vote to unseat themselves. It was only by their votes—seventy-two in number—that the forces of Special Privilege were able to obtain their majority of fifty-four!

Colonel Roosevelt insists no man has a right to sit upon the jury that is trying his own case.

He insists that no delegate has a right to vote upon the legality of his own claim to a seat in the convention.

He insists that until the legality of that delegate's right to a seat in the convention is determined by the delegates whose seats are not questioned, that delegate should not be permitted to vote upon any question before the convention or effecting the organization of the convention.

That, in brief, is what this fight is all about.

As a layman, unversed in parliamentary procedure, or the devious precedents of other conventions, does not Roosevelt's contention appeal to you as right, as just, and as a square deal?

INEFFECTUAL REPENTANCE.

For ten years the Beef Trust fought to prove it was not a trust—and won out, in so far as the court record stands.

It continued, however, to act like a trust, to maintain a monopoly upon meat products, to bear down the prices to the farmer, to elevate the prices to the consumer—and to misrepresent the facts.

Then came the exposure of the facts, first made public by The Times. Congress decided immediately to institute a vigorous investigation of the Beef trust, and, spurred by the expose of the truth, the Department of Justice announced its determination to take up the gage of battle again and endeavor to get a case against the Beef trust that would stick.

Alarmed by these indications of activity the Beef trust now admits as true what it spent ten years and much money to prove was not true—namely, that it is a trust, but it accompanies this confession with the announcement that it intends to dissolve on or before August 1, along the lines followed by the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trust in dissolving, under the protection of the Sherman anti-trust law.

It also emulates these two worthy compeers in the field of monopoly by following its notice of dissolution by another boost in prices, just as the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts did.

This action of the Beef trust is the most withering commentary upon the incompetency of the Sherman anti-trust law that has yet been made. It exposes that law to ridicule and contempt. It proves the utter debility of that law.

However, thanks to the virile subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has just commenced its probe of the Beef trust and the cause of the prohibitive price of meats, at a time when the supply of live stock excels anything for ten years, the Beef trust will not escape unwhipped of justice.

The next time it is brought to the bar of justice it will confront not the inadequate and vitiated Sherman anti-trust law, but a law that is adequate, virile, and capable of being used as a weapon in behalf of the people.

This eleventh hour repentance of the Beef trust will not avail it anything when it is summoned before the judgment seat occupied by the American people, too long denied justice by a thing called law and overly-long exploited by a monopoly the like of which has not been witnessed by any country.

The Beef trust must go, not only in theory, but in fact; not only legally but actually. Its fate is now in the laps of the people.

NORA'S MISTAKE.

Mrs. Subbub—I wonder what's come over Harry. Instead of being cross, as usual, he started off happy and whistling like a bird this morning.

Nora (to new girl)—It's my fault, mum, I got the wrong package and gave him bird seed for breakfast food.—Woman's Home Companion.

THEIR AMUSEMENT.

"What do you fellows up here in these hills do to amuse yourselves all the year around?" queried the summer visitor.

"Well, you see, sonny," drawled Uncle Charlie Seaver, "ye see, in the summer we fish an' play seven-up for 'n' drinks, an' in the winter, why, there ain't no fishin'."

LOVED BUT LOST.

An illustration of great devotion to truth, a would-be M.P. told his auditors that he "underwent a severe thrashing when a boy for telling the truth." Imagine the sickly feeling which came over him when a gruff voice called out from the center of the audience: "I guess it's cured yer, guv'nor!"—Christian Life.

SMALLEST OF ALL.

"Do you recall what book had the least in it of any you ever reviewed?"

"My pocketbook. Haven't got a dollar with you, have you?"—Judge.

OUR LEADING THUG



TIMELY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 250 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Mr. W. K. Carr Gives Some Reflection on Fugate's Cult of Incompetence.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I beg to present for your consideration some reflections suggested by a cursory examination of Fugate's "Cult of Incompetence." The author has unquestionably demonstrated an increase of political incompetency, but not necessarily on the part of the people. Indeed, I believe that "the people" have not even had an opportunity to manifest their incompetency. What was the source of Necker's power? He was the first to identify "public opinion" with the will of the bourgeoisie. Fugate declares that the people killed Socrates. Names have impressed me but slightly. Athens has been called a "democracy," but we know that it was a mercantile oligarchy, the proletariat having no political power. Socrates repeatedly and violently assaulted "election by lot," one of the pet schemes of the Athenian profit-takers; he was "land" in his sympathies and convictions, and hence the tragedy of the cup of hemlock. The "people" of this country have no political power. They vote for but one Federal officer—a Congressman, and a Congressman cannot pass a law; at best he passes a "guess," since what he resolves must run the gamut of the Senate, the President, and the Supreme Court.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Naval No. 4, social; Hiram No. 10, P. C.; Lafayette No. 18; William R. Singleton No. 30, P. C. and M. M.; Royal Arch Chapter—Capitol No. 11, P. and M. E. Royal and Select Masters—Anderson Council No. 2, Eastern. The following I. O. O. F. lodges will meet tonight: Columbia No. 10, degree work; Excelsior No. 17, and Salem No. 22, nomination of officers. The following Red Men's organizations will meet tonight: Logan Tribe No. 8, at Red Men's Hall, Wisconsin avenue and N street northwest; Sioux Tribe No. 8, at Mariners' Temple. H. C. Third street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, tonight. Special meeting for arranging a Washington section for the Suffrage Parade to be given in Baltimore June 27, officers of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 1817 New York avenue northwest, 7:30 p. m. Last meeting of the season of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, Army and Navy Preparatory School, assembly hall, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

Poll's-Poll Players in "The Three Twins," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Belasco-Butterfield Players in "The Way to Win a Woman," 8:15 p. m. Columbia-Columbia Players in "The House Next Door," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Arcade-Motion pictures and other attractions. Glen Echo Park-Amusements for all. Admission free. Chevy Chase Lake-Amusements and music by section of Marine Band. Marshall Hall-Dancing and other attractions. Chesapeake Beach-Bathing, fishing, and other attractions. Luna Park-Dancing and other amusements. Indian Head and return, steamer St. Johns, forty-mile moonlight sail at 1 p. m.

Court. The "people," the proletariat, the laborer present a solid front, held together by the unity of their condition, but there is always a blatant partition of revenue, for example, is never so strong as to completely crush profit-taking. Profit-takers, even in a land-ridden country like Russia today, have some revenue, and the will of that revenue is expressed, however feebly, by the politician, because the politician, being not himself a wealth creator, must, in order to live, do the bidding of some holder of revenue. Fugate admits this when he speaks of the "masters of the politicians." His weak point, however, is the confusion of "people" with the holders of the dominant revenue. He has, undoubtedly, proved an increase of incompetency, but of what class? Why of just that class in which we should expect to find it—the class that has enjoyed ease and luxury and all the operating influences which great wealth brings. The function of the politician is to express the will of revenue, and the proletariat have had no revenues whom will could be expressed. They have had a hard struggle. They have been compelled to live simply, and have been forced, through lack of means, to employ those virtues, which we are early taught to applaud. You do not look for increase of incompetency in this class, just the reverse; and in support of my proposition I beg to call your attention to the fact that the improvement in the condition of the average laborer alone measures the advance of the present day over the social slough of 2,000 years ago. I doubt if Herbert Spencer was any better equipped mentally than Plato, but the gulf which separated the Athenian bricklayer from the Athenian of the Philodemia of today is as great as that which we are taught to believe divides heaven and hell. Fugate, in my opinion, has demonstrated incompetency in the incompetency on the part of the "people," but rather on the part of the bourgeoisie class, the class which, since the middle of the sixteenth century, has been the channel through which force and energy have elected to speak.

No Place Like Washington, and It Is in Its Glory Now.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: What is the most delightful time of the year? This question came up at a social club not long ago. If it was put to me, I would say without a moment's hesitation, the middle of June, and in my opinion, speak truthfully.

Also, in the same breath, which, by the way, is a figure of speech, and not to be taken seriously, as it is a physical impossibility, I would state that the most delightful city this side of the Rocky mountains to enjoy this delightful time of the year is our own city, Washington.

What other town, I say town by way of variety from old-repeated city, you understand, can boast of such wide, well-paved streets, shaded with magnificent trees? What other city can boast of such pure fresh air, free from the smoke of a crowded manufacturing town? That last is a deviation from "towns."

I ask you, man to man, what other city has a Major Sylvester, a Judge De Lacy, a Bill Sherman, a seventeen-straight game winning ball team? Answer in chorus from the assembled company, PIERRE DE MOC RACY.

Five-Year Term For Employees Not a Measure Worthy of Statesmen.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: One investigation has followed so closely on the heels of another during the sessions of recent Congresses that very little time is allowed for the actual work men were sent to Congress to perform. Measures that would be beneficial to the country and its people are allowed to hang on the calendars session after session, while numerous farce investigations are put through with a rush and a whoop. And what do they all amount to? The people's money is being spent on the actual work men were sent to Congress to perform. Measures that would be beneficial to the country and its people are allowed to hang on the calendars session after session, while numerous farce investigations are put through with a rush and a whoop. And what do they all amount to? The people's money is being spent on the actual work men were sent to Congress to perform. Measures that would be beneficial to the country and its people are allowed to hang on the calendars session after session, while numerous farce investigations are put through with a rush and a whoop. And what do they all amount to? The people's money is being spent on the actual work men were sent to Congress to perform.

assumed names, so they will have something to "investigate" after an "investigating material" certainly must be scarce on the "hill" when a five-year term is proposed for Government employees. So far as the business interests of the country are concerned, once in five years would be often enough for Congress to convene, until such time as the people could send legislators to Congress to take the places of some of the so-called "chair-warmers," who are now posing as national legislators. Even the Falls Church town council would be ashamed of such a bunch, and that of Alexandria could give them pointers on legislation in the interests of the people at large. MCKINNEY.

Pays Warm Tribute to the Times on Its Crusade for Exotic Reform.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: In sympathy with every movement for civil betterment and local improvement, place a higher valuation upon such efforts than to estimate the results from a mere money basis, where the heart of humanity is at stake. I write to express to you my hearty appreciation of the attitude of your paper in the present struggle between the national liquor interests and those who aspire to make our Capital City a model for our country and view the outcome as an indication of the rise or fall of the tide of our national progress. That which brings The Times most favorably before the public is, that it is the only one of our several leading papers to take a definite stand in support of what must be the sentiment of the majority of our citizens, or at least of those who are worthily of the title. Although it has been conveniently advocated by one in high office, that the press should preserve a neutral position on important questions, in view of the powerful influence which it exerts in molding public sentiment, it is little less than a rebuke to justice and reason when it remains silent on issues which affect the life and future welfare of our nation. The people are beginning to realize this fact, and the growing popularity of your paper proves that they are placing a proper valuation upon that type of journalism which is public-spirited enough and courageous enough to present the right side of the questions of the day, in spite of financial or political influence. A LOCAL RESIDENT.

Concert Today

By Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment Band, at Dupont Circle, at 7:30.

ARTHUR S. WHITCOMB, Leader.

March, Salute to Washington. Overture, "Light Cavalry." Suite, Waltz, Pink Lady. Capriccio, "Red Mill." Minuet, Quartet from "Rigoletto." Verdi. Serenade, "The Merry Widow." The Cuckoo, cornet, Chorus. Trombone, Serenade, "Kiss, Kiss, Kiss." Selection, "Barnyard Song of the Land." Godfrey. Skating rips dance, "The New Shadow." March, "Semper Paratus." Sousa.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.

Second Lieutenant HAROLD C. VAN DERVEY, assigned to the Third Field Artillery. The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieutenant AMBROSE R. EMERY, from the Twenty-first Infantry to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant JOHN B. RICHARDSON, from the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Twenty-first Infantry. Captain EDWARD CANFIELD, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from Boston, Mass., to Fort Monroe, Va.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander Z. E. BRIGGS, detached California; home, wait orders. Lieutenant Commander F. H. BRUMBY, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Ensign L. J. GULLIVER, detached Louisiana to Indiana.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Mrs. Patomar, at Norfolk. Scorpion at Constantinople, Cincinnati at Olongapo, Justin at Corinto, San Francisco, Mississippi at Guantanamo; Hector at Sewell Point, Florida at Provincetown, Maryland, Pennsylvania, at San Francisco, Georgia, New Jersey, Petrel, at Key West; Prometheus, Iria, at Mars Island. Sailed—Judges from Guantanamo for Havana, Fortune, A-1, A-2, Buffalo, from Thirion for Bremerton, Abasco from Olongapo for Shanghai.